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UP-TOWN ADVERTISEMENTS. For the accommodation of up-town residents, Mr. E. H. Brown has opened offices at No. 54 West Thirty-second-st., junction of Broadway and Sixth-ave., and at No. 46 East Eighteenth-st., between Broadway and Fourth-ave., where advertisements for The Tribune will be received up to 71 in the evening.

New-York Daily Tribunc.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1870.

There is no change in the European situation. Warlike preparations continue in both Prussia and France, the ormer concentrating her troops on the frontier. The Empress Eugenie is using her influence in favor of war. The strike at Mulhouse, France, is becoming gen eral, 29,000 men being now idle; good order still prevails. Scarce any rain has fallen in France for eleven weeks. - Particulars of the destruction of the Mexican filistering steamer Forward, show that the vessel was captured and destroyed by the boats of the United States steamer Mohican, while under the guns of a Mexican battery, an ensign of the Mobican and one seaman being killed. — The reported massacre at Pekin still lacks confirmation.

The Senate yesterday debated the Omnibus Appropria tion bill, a large number of amendments being adopted In the House, a substitute was adopted for the Schate amendments to the Army Appropriation bill. The Report of the Conference Committee on the Funding bill was considered at length, and rejected—Yeas, 90; Nays, 101. A Conference Committee was appointed on the Georgia bill.

Rear-Admiral Dablgren died at Washington yesterday, of heart disease. —— Two persons were killed and many wounded by an accident on the Richmond and Fredericksburg Railroad. —— A Pennsylvania farmer, 60 years of age, murdered his wife, fired his dwelling, and then hanged himself. = A monster Methodist campmeeting is in progress in Maryland. - An Educa tional Convention is in session at Warrenton, Va. The trial of the Fenians implicated in the late raid or Canada has begun at Canadaigus. — Bonds of the value of \$1,000 have been stolen from a Boston banker.

The Orangemen's celebration of the Battle of the Boyne was characterized by a desperate riot, in which eight were killed and a number wounded. - A jury has een selected for the Scannell inquest. = thousand dollars were stolen from a woman in a law office yesterday. ---- Three of the young men who made the attack on the lager beer saloon on Saturday ommitted to the Tombs. ___ The police and ruffians in | which House and Senate can agree is possible, inct had a serious fight on Monday night Gold, 1131, 1135, 1136. Thermometer, 79, 91, 76.

The House insists on the Conference Committee's report on the Army bill, including all the features of retrenchment. We hope to see the Senate forced to give way on this matter, and are glad to note that the prospect for it is now favorable.

Admiral Dahlgren will live in our history7as a patriot and a faithful officer, but hardly as a great sailor. His active service during the Rebellion was not entirety fortunate, and certainly not brilliant; while the merits of his experiments and inventions in gunnery are still the subject of grave dispute.

The probable inaccuracy of the recent reports about an impending resignation of Secretary Fish will lead to hesitation in accepting the statements now current that Mr. Motley is soon to find a successor in the person of Mr. Frelinghuysen. This gentleman is a most suave and courteous politician, though certainly destitute of the national reputation usually expected in the occupant of our highest diplomatic post.

Our correspondence from South and Central America published this morning is by far the most encouraging we have lately had from those regions of big earthquakes and petty revolutions. There is peace everywhere; and numerous internal improvements projected in Chili, Peru, Nicaragua, and Honduras indicate that at length the people of those little republics begin to comprehend wherein the true strength of a nation lies.

As Mr. Senator Conkling is reported, in journals not remarkable for their accuracy, as having made a bitter personal attack on the Editor of The Tribune, in secret session of the Senate, on Monday evening last, and as the words " Courage " and " Cowardice" occur in those reports, we respectfully suggest to the Senator that it seems due to his own position that he should give an authentic version of those strictures to the public. We tender him | child hungry to bed. for that purpose the use of the columns of THE TRIBUNE.

The Senate thinks of yielding in the point in dispute between it and the House concerning the Indian Appropriation bill. By all been the wise and statesmanlike course. means let it do so, if that course will secure the passage of the bill, which is one of the measures Congress cannot possibly neglect. There is not a Representative nor Senator in Congress who can afford to go before the people with such sins laid to his charge as the reimposition of the Income Tax-a violation of faith with the nation; -and the failure to make the Indian Appropriations-a breach of faith with the red men.

A procession of Irish Orangemen, celebrating the anniversary of the battle of the Boyne, larger than it was ten years ago. was yesterday attacked in one of the streets

faith, and a riot ensued, in which 8 persons were killed and 13 others seriously wounded. All manner of weapons were used by the attacking party, including firearms, and all ages and sexes of persons were assaulted. There was not the slightest provocation for the outrage on the part of the Ribbonmen or Irish Catholics, and row the means of paying his next week's there is no excuse for the crimes which, in board. In our conception, a debt is only to their rage, they committed. It is not, we trust, be paid by working, earning, and saving-a vain to hope that these rioters will be prosecuted with such vigor, and where found guilty punished with such severity, as shall teach them that in American law a difference in religious convictions is not a warrant for riot and murder.

It appears that the late fight between the United States steamer Mohican and the Mexican pirate Forward resulted in the killing of two and the wounding of five Americans. Details of the painful affair are furnished by telegraph from San Francisco, and published elsewhere. From the accounts it seems that the Mexican authorities, who were incompetent to prevent the escape of the pirates, were strong enough to maltreat them when captured. Their persecution of the half dozen surrendered by the United States officers was so shameful and inhuman that the latter had to protest against it, and the foreign residents of Mazatlan were forced to extend aid to the sufferers.

There is little doubt of great preparations for war in both France and Prussia. The disposition of troops has also a threatening aspect, and the Army and Navy of each power are clearly on a war footing. But as such result would follow the slightest indication of hostile intent on the part of either power, these preparations do not necessarily indicate that a war is inevitable. They may tend, however, to aggravate a conflict for which there is not wanting an inclination and a motive on the part, at least, of France. Napoleon maintains his threatening attitude and persists in his offensive demands, and the effort of Prussia at whole affair the attitude of France has been that of an enraged ruffian bent upon insult. To be sure, the attitude of Prussia has been calculating and somewhat exasperating, but she has decidedly the advantage thus far in the quarrel.

-The pretext which France has used to produce a conflict upon which Napoleon has fixed his heart for a long time past is removed by the withdrawal, now positively announced, Prince Leopold. He is unwilling to be the instrument of inflicting a war upon Prussia, and has declined the opportunity of being King of Spain. We shall now see if France has not another excuse for war. It will be strange if she does not discover after all that it is the Rhine frontier

which she wants and for which she proposes to do battle-if only her people can be brought to support her Emperor. There was no progress made yesterday in

Congress on the more important pending bills. The Funding bill seems further than ever from adoption, having been returned to the Conference Committee. The Army bill, also reported to the House, was disagreed to, and it has been returned to a Conference Committee. The disagreement between Senate and House on the matter of pay to army officers, or rather the system of pay, appears irreconcileable, and there is doubtless to be, what we have already feared and hinted at, no reduction and no reorganization of the army. The Indian Appropriation bill is still in Committee; and, though it is rumored that the Senate Committee talks of yielding the technical point in dispute, in order to secure the appropriations so earnestly demanded, we have faint hopes and fainter assurances of the passage of the bill at this but not probable. The General Appropriation bill has been made the vehicle for numberless Senate jobs, and overladen with amendments it still delays in that body. The Naval Appropriation bill rests in the Committee of Conference to which it was consigned last week, and stands only a chance of being rushed through at the last hour, loaded down with jobs that outweigh its proposed reductions in the Naval force. Nothing has been done, or is likely to be done, with the bill organizing the Department of Revenue. The Tax and Tariff bill, however, is in a forward state, and we shall doubtless have the grim satisfaction of recording the Yeas and Nays on its passage, within a day or two.

OUR FINANCES AND TAXES. The United States, during the fiscal year which closed with the last month, paid off about One Hundred Millions of the capital of

their Public Debt. They did this without increasing a tax or a public burden of any kind, and after having very considerably reduced the war taxes im-

posed during our great struggle. They did this at the same time that nearly every State, county, and municipality, of the loyal section of the Union were likewise engaged in paying off and canceling debts in-

curred during that conflict. They did it without impairing their prosperity or checking their growth. In no former year were more houses erected, more virgin acres broken up and put into cultivation, more miles of railroad built, or more new furnaces

and factories constructed and set to work. They did it without repudiating one honest claim on their justice, or evading one valid obligation.

They did it at the same time that they paid more than \$150,000,000 as interest on their vast Debt, and as pensions to the disabled soldiers of the late war and the widows and children of those who fell in that contest.

Now, all the taxation whereby this magnificent result was accomplished has not doomed one unfortunate to the poor-house, nor sent a

If Congress had simply allowed the laws governing taxation to stand as they were, we should have paid off the last fraction of our immense Debt within the next fifteen years; and we firmly believe that this would have

We have not yet mastered any of the recent discoveries in Finance, nor have we allowed lyn to sell City bonds not to exceed in all any of them to master us. We cling to the old notion that a debt is not a blessing but a credit of the "Park Improvement Fund." The burden, and that this is as true of a National act was passed in May last, and soon there-Debt as of any other. It may present some Incidental advantages, or rather alleviations : but, on the other hand, a National Debt is a | 600 laborers to their working force. The bonds National fetter, if not a National peril. Our Government has been unable to act with regard to Cuba as frankly and firmly as it would inevitably have done had our Debt been no their issue. After considerable delay a Judge | could not get work for more than two-thirds

projectors who have bored us with plans for paying off the National Debt without cost or inconvenience to anybody, we cannot remember one who could have paid 25 per cent. of his own debts with or without inconvenience, nor one who would not have been glad to bor-

National Debt the same as any other. As our National Debt is too large to be paid off directly, the first point to be achieved is the reduction of its annual burden of interest, by funding the bulk of it at lower rates than we are now paying; and to the success of such funding an ample Revenue and a full Treasury are important if not indispensable. So long as the Secretary of the Treasury is buying up Five to Ten Millions of bonds monthly, and canceling or holding them firmly out of market, with the means on hand to buy more, he is master of the situation, and may fairly hope to sell new bonds drawing five per cent. or less, in order that he may redeem with the proceeds bonds now drawing six per cent. But it is urged that we cannot sell even new Five per cents at par so long as our

present Five per cents range below par. Whoever unites in this cavil fails utterly to take into account the element of time. Our Six per cents, which have 12 or 15 years to run before the Government will be at liberty to pay them off, are to-day worth considerably more than the Five-Twenties, which are Six per cents, payable whenever the Government shall see fit within the next 10 or 15 years. So, a new Five percent, having a considerable term to run before the right to pay it off would accrue, might, and probably would, bear a considerably higher price than one liable to

be paid off within the next few years. It seems clear to us that Congress has pursued a short-sighted policy in wiping out our surplus Revenue, while the arduous and difficult task of funding our Debt at a lower rate of interest remains not merely unaccomplished, but not yet well begun. The slight relief afexplanation is not accepted. Throughout the forded to the tax-payers in the present will cost them several dollars for one in the not distant future.

The engineers of this national mischief style themselves "Revenue Reformers," being afraid or ashamed to appear in their true character of Free Traders. What they meant by their clamor for the reduction of taxes was to effect the overthrow of the Protective policy; and this aim has been utterly defeated.

The Revenue is cut down to the lowest dimensions compatible with the maintenance of our public faith, but the noble fabric of Protection to Home Industry stands unshaken. Their next assault upon it will have to be made in a more open, direct, manly attitude.

The Democrats vote steadily for every proposition to reduce or repeal taxes. If they were in power, and not too much in dread of a reaction which would throw them out, they would repudiate the National Debt by the simple and easy process of taking off tax after tax until nothing should remain in the Treasury wherewith to pay either principal or interest. They steadily vote down taxes, because they would rejoice to see the fulfillment of their multiform prophecies that the Debt never would nor could be paid.

Our Republican friends who so eagerly vie with them in taking off taxes, hoping thus to commend themselves to popular favor, are sure to be beaten in the race. We think they will realize, at last, that they might better not have entered upon a contest in which they cannot possibly win. _

A COUNTERFEIT NAPOLEON.

We learn from a Paris paper that the French Emperor has his "double, or other self," in the person of a mud-complexioned and dulleyed American, who shows himself from time to time in public, and who, moreover, increases session. The Georgia bill has also been sent his marvelous resemblance to the Emperor by tight, and caused the death of Jacob Sneble, have been to a Conference Committee, and a report upon imitating his tricks of manner and movement. He is often mistaken for the Emperor as he s around Paris on foot or on horseback and there are occasionally ludicrous scenes from this cause.

We should think that this counterfeit Napoleon the Third might be a very useful personage in case of the outbreak of hostilities between France and Prussia. He might take the Emperor's place, for example, as the nominal head and leader of the French army, and thus save his real Majesty a great deal of trouble and danger. We can imagine the wild enthusiasm of the troops when he made his appearance, mustache and all. We can fancy how they would rush at the enemy when they felt that his eyehis dull eye-was upon them. We can imagine how they would march, even though worn out, when they saw him descend from his horse and march beside them, with his short legs. We can fancy how even the wounded and dying would be inspired and consoled when, after the battle was fought, he stalked over the field of victory, giving one a word of kindness, another a drink from his canteen, and another perhaps the baton of a Marshal. We can imagine the exultant shouts of loyalty and devotion that would rend the heavens as he rode back to France, at the head of his troops, after his German triumph.

And then, in case the counterfeit "Jacobs" who passed for the "real original" were to be so unfortunate as to receive a wound in some part of his counterfeit person during the campaign, we can see how the "genuine Jacobs," beside saving himself all peril and pain, would be able, at an opportune moment, to emerge from his hiding place in the Tuileries and show himself in Paris, as a proof of Divine protection and miraculous triumph over the dangers which had menaced him. In fact, the Emperor might make his "double" of the greatest possible service in the present crisis. He should cease to look on his American alter ego with animosity, jealousy, or suspicion, and should pay him a handsome salary for undertaking the disagreeable duties which might be performed by one as well as by the other.

THE BROOKLYN BONDS.

It has already been announced that Mayor Kalbfleisch of Brooklyn has been compelled to surrender in his contest with the Board of Aldermen and the Prospect Park Commissioners. The essential facts in the case are that an act of the Legislature made it the duty of the Mayor, Controller, and City Clerk of Brook-\$2,000,000, and to deposit the proceeds to the after the Park Commissioners made a requisition for \$100,000, and at the same time added were prepared, but the Mayor refused to sign them, on the ground that the Legislature had exceeded its authority in the act authorizing of this city by Irishmen of another religious any scheme of financial legerdemain. Of the bonds; but by consent the case was argued find relief in a Free Trade tariff permitting levity. ALL VIOLETTING TO STATE AND PARTY OF THE PAR

constitutional, thus overruling the Mayor's ob- and so leaving them with hardly any work at jections. On Saturday last he signed the bonds under protest, declaring his intention to carry

the case to the Court of Appeals. By his course in this matter Mayor Kalbfleisch has subjected himself to much severe newspaper criticism. We have high respect for the intentions of the Mayor in so far as he acts as a conscientious and watchful guardian of the public credit of Brooklyn. But there is such a thing as overdoing the role of an economist. The tax-payers of Brooklyn will, no doubt, appreciate and applaud any proper efforts on the part of their chief magistrate to repress extravagant or reckless expenditures; but it may well be doubted whether they would object to being taxed for the money necessary to complete, beautify, and maintain their already beautiful Park. If Brooklyn expects to double her population every twelve or fifteen years, as heretofore, she must offer adequate inducements to people to settle there. Prospect Park is one of those inducements. Mayor Kalbfleisch thinks that a low rate of taxation would be a greater one. Possibly he is right. We like, at any rate, his sturdy stand against unnecessarily increasing the Public Debt; but when he undertakes to accomplish his object by refusing to obey a law which he is required to execute, on the ground that he thinks it unconstitutional, we must demur. He was elected to administer, not to determine the validity of law. In short, he is Mayor, not Judge.

THE FUNDING BILL IN A NEW FORM.

There has been no mismanagement in Congress during the present session more glaring than that of the finances. The Appropriation Committee has done much better than for many Congresses past, but it has not redeemed the brilliant and encouraging promises of the early days of the session. The Banking and Currency Committee has secured, as its principal work, a bill which we could well have dispensed with, and which is no sooner adopted than it develops a strong opposition to more needful measures. The Ways and Means Committee in the House has failed absolutely in its Tax and Tariff measures, reducing those duties and taxes which were just and equitable, and imposing those which were unfair and odious. We fear we must now add to its other faults the sacrifice of the most important measure of the session-the Funding bill. In brilliant contrast with these repeated failures of the Congressional financiers, how far wiser and more economical appears the straightforward, simple, and positive policy of the Executive, by which the National Debt has been reduced at the rate of more than \$12,000,000 a month?

When the Funding bill reached the House,

though admitted to be a measure which the whole people demanded and every industrial and commercial interest required, action upon it was deferred several weeks, in order that the Income Tax, which the entire nation execrated, might first be forced through. It was believed that when that object was attained the Funding bill would be adopted, but if we are to judge by the latest action of the House, it was a hope born to be blighted. In the last days of the session, with half a dozen other measures to be acted upon, a Conference Committee on the Funding bill has proposed an entirely new measure, and the House has rejected the report, and again referred the bill to the Committee. The new bill itself is perhaps better than the originals of House and Senate, for in the compromise the best features of the rejected Senate bill were restored. Its provisions were for a larger amount than that named in the first bill-fifteen hundred millions, instead of one thousand millions of dollars, being the aggregate amount of bonds to be issued. There were to be only \$500,000,000 of the high-priced, short-timed bonds, while \$1,000,000,000 of four-per-cents, to run thirty years, were suggested. The rates of interest, clause which authorized the payment of interest on gold deposits in the Treasury was restored in a modified form. A commission for advertising and selling the bonds was allowed, and the new banks to be organized under the Currency bill lately passed were to be required to deposit as security the lowpriced bonds. This last provision seems to have aroused the opposition of the whole West and South, in which the new banks are to be located, and the absolute failure of the Funding bill in consequence of this antagonism is

threatened. The bill has been returned to the Committee which introduced the bank clause, and will doubtless be immediately reported again. At least we sincerely hope so. The measure is too important to be sacrificed. We believe that either of the bills proposed by House or Senate would, if adopted at once, enable the Secretary to fund at least half the debt, and one or the other ought to be adopted. We do not believe that the bank clause, however commendable in itself, is absolutely necessary to the success of the funding scheme, and it ought not to longer endanger the passage of the bill. There is little hope of reconciling the Western and Southern members to its adoption, and for that reason we hope it will be dropped by the Committee. But if we have the bill in some shape, we can trust the Secretary of the Treasury to do all the rest that is possible.

ENGLISH PROTECTIONISTS.

A meeting was held in London on the 29th of June to take into consideration the effect of the French commercial treaty which is now about to expire. The Chairman and principal speaker, Mr. J. Fielden, M. P., was anxious to have it understood that this was not "an outand-out Protectionist meeting;" but he did believe that, "as laid down by Mr. Cobden and carried out by the French treaty, Free Trade had been protection to the foreign workman and ruin to the laboring population of En-'gland." After pointing out the danger which threatened the manufacturing prosperity and consequent greatness of England, he proposed the following resolution, which was adopted:

"That great distress has long been felt by all classes of traders, and that it has fallen with peculiar weight on large bodies of artisans and laboring people; while in the poorer ranks poverty and destitution have prevailed to an extent and for a time heretofore unknown country; that many persons of all classes throughout the kingdom, and particularly among the most intelligent of the working classes, are of opinion that this distress is, in great part, attributable to our fiscal arrangements, and more particularly to the Commercial Treaty with

The sentiment expressed in this meeting is undoubtedly on the increase in England, as we have more than once shown. After all, even Free Traders have some idea of logic-always shoemakers complained the other day that they

before a full bench, which declared the act the unlimited importation of French shoes, all!

> The kind of patriotism which induced the House to break a solemn pledge with the people by reënacting the Income Tax may be judged by this fact, that out of the 116 members who voted to continue the impost, 60, or more than one-half, represented districts which, according to the report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for 1869, did not pay onehalf as much income tax as did the VIIIth District in the City of New-York alone. This district, which was allowed but one voice to protest against this onerous burden, paid an income tax last year of \$2,457,312, while the districts whose 60 representatives cried out for more tax paid only about one million dollars into the Treasury from the same source. Nothing can better illustrate the injustice of Congress in this matter than do these figures. When the Conference Committee makes its report the eyes of the people will be turned upon every Senator of that majority who once voted down the Income Tax, and his vote will be remembered. A necessity for the passage of some Tax bill will be no excuse; no such necessity exists. With the death of the Income Tax the present Internal Revenue law will be far better than is the one now in the hands of a Conference Committee.

> The Baptist clergymen who met in Boston to protest against the impiety of not sending Dickens to hell seem to have had a delightful time. The Rev. Dr. Mason objected to the phrase "final retribution" of the unbelievers, because he did not think it was true, and the Rev. and celebrated Mr. Fulton replied that Dr. Mason would yet find that it was truewhich we consider a very neat and pretty extinguisher. Then Mr. Fulton, who has been kicking the dead lion lustily for about three weeks, varied his performance by repeating scandalous stories about living ladies, and boasted that he made it his business to preach hell" in Boston, which we are quite ready to believe. Finally it occurred to the brethren that if God wanted to damn Dickens he could do it without their help, and that the fate of the departed would probably not be changed by any influence their convention could bring to bear-even though they should pass a resolution unanimously; so the meeting adjourned. It was a lamentable affair all much as that Dickens had not an opportunity to describe it.

> The Canadians are indignant at the report, apparently well founded, that the crown has granted an unconditional amnesty to Riel and the other leaders of the Red River rebellion, and that the expedition now marching towards Fort Garry will consequently not be obliged to fight. The offenses of Riel, especially his horrible execution of Scott, do seem too grave to be overlooked; but Great Britain has repeatedly warned the Canadians that she does not mean to fight for them except in the last extremity, and since they are determined not to fight for themselves, why should not the crown make peace on the easiest terms? In the course of a generation or so it will probably get through the Canadian skull that nothing will be so good for the Dominion as independence; and very soon after that we shall have the whole Confederation clamoring for annexation.

Mr. James Brooks, who frequently and vehemently proclaims his devotion to the interests of the country, has just announced his belief that smuggling is for the good of the country, though rather bad, as he admits, for the Treasury. It is only in England that the smugglers have ever been eulogized as the 'Apostles of Free Trade," and that title of admiration, we beg to remind Mr. Brooks, was pronounced by a statesman of the last century, not of the present enlightened age. Are we 5, 41, and 4 per cent, were retained. The to understand that smuggling is to be the last Mr. Brooks? If so, we shall conclude that smuggling will be bad for the Free-Trade party; but then, to be sure, that will be good for the country.

> A man who should prepare himself to swim through dangerous breakers by filling his pockets with lead and tying a cannon ball to each foot would be set down as a fool. But a majority of the Republicans in Congress are doing something equivalent to this when they load themselves with the Income Tax just before plunging into a stormy campaign wherein many of them would have trouble enough to keep afloat even without any superfluous burdens. The odious Income Tax will sink a good many honorable gentlemen so deep that they will never come up again; and we shall have no cause to thank our Representatives in Congress if it does not sink the Republican party too.

> We are to have a Voting-Machine in the House of Representatives. And now, why can we not also have a Talking-Machine, which can be wound up and so made to deliver speeches on given subjects audibly and volubly? A good many members talk at present more like parrots than patriots. What a saving of wind it would be to have a Talking-Machine constructed to talk upon both sides of any given question. When one of the wheels got cranky, it might be rectified by the Speaker; but when an orator gets cranky now we defy the Speaker to keep him in order; nor would the Talking-Machine ever go out to "take something." The idea is perfectly charming.

> Cooperation forever! This year there is a cooperative cottage at Long Branch, under the sheltering roof of which several families are living in great peace, we hope, and harmony. There is no mystery in cooperation. Every hotel is a cooperative institution, of which, however, the "gentlemanly landlord" gets the lion's share of the profits. Every block is a cooperative building in one sense only it is mainly for the benefit of the owner, We are all cooperative without knowing it, but we work clumsily, at a maximum of expense and a minimum of comfort and convenience. But when you come to scientific cooperation, you are told that it is destructive of commerce, of manufactures, and of property. We don't see it.

When and how did Gen. Van Wyek discover that the people are opposed to any reduction in the pay of army officers? The General is needed among his constituents. He does not seem very well acquainted with them. excepting The Evening Post, which, when the He sneers at a measure of economy as "a 'mere matter of pay of a few officers." It involves only a mere matter of taxes, which of the Supreme Court issued a peremptory of the year, because the supply was [in excess | Gen. Van Wyck may live to learn that his Nor do we cherish even the feeblest faith in mandamus, directing the Mayor to sign the of the demand, assured them that they would constituents regard without the slightest

WASHINGTON.

PROBABLE APPOINTMENT OF EX-SENATOR FREY-LINGHUYSEN AS MINISTER TO ENGLAND— THE TAX BILL STILL UNDECIDED—PASSAGE OF THE OMNIBUS APPROPRIATION BILL IN THE SENATE-REJECTION OF THE CONFER-ENCE REPORT ON THE FUNDING BILL BY THE HOUSE.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE 1

Washington, Tuesday, July 12, 1870.

There is the best reason for believing that Mr. Motley's accessor as Minister to England will be ex-Senator The dore Frelinghuysen of New-Jersey, and that his name will be sent to the Senate to-morrow or the day following. Although he is not regarded in any sense as a representa-tive man, and though the State of New-Jersey is getting more than her share in having a Cabinet officer, a Justice of the Supreme Court, and the leading Mission, the probable appointee is regarded with much favor, and will be promptly confirmed by the Senate.

The Conference Committee on the Tax bill had a long ession last night, and again this morning, and have early completed the bill. The disagreements on the tax portion have all been settled. The two years' limitation f the Income tax has been agreed to. Corporations are only required to pay one year's tax, they having already paid the present year. Concerning the tariff portion of the bill, the Committee in adjusting the duty on sugar have adopted the classifications agreed upon by the importers and refiners at their meeting in New-York. They thought this the most equitable way of settling the dif-

In the Senate, to-day, the whole of the morning hour was occupied with passing railroad land grant bills. At noon the Omnibus Appropriation bill was taken up, and with a recklessness remarkable even for the Senate, amend, ent after amendment, running up the appropriation was adopted. As usual, a large amount was inserted for the public buildings and grounds in this city. Large ap-propriations were made for the erection of public buildings in different cities throughout the country, and it seemed as if almost every Senator wanted some city in his State provided for. Mr. Trumbull finally called the attention of the Senate to what it was doing, and a proposition of Mr. Pomeroy to beautify Leavenworth, at the expense of the National Treasury, was rejected. Mr. Pomeroy then insisted that the votes making appropriations for the benefit of other cities must be reconsidered, and entered a motion to that effect. A proposition to pay \$2,000,000 to the Choctaw Indians was debated for several hours. It was argued that the Choctaws had no just claim, and, if they had, it was extinguished by their join ing the Confederates during the Rebellion. Mr. Trumbull, who urged the appropriation, admitted that at any rate the Indians would derive little benefit from it, as it would be seized by claim agents and speculators. nally, after the useless waste of so much valuable time, the amendment was lost by a close vote. Then Mr. Ramsey wanted to put on the Belgian Cable bill, and declined to withdraw, although appealed to by several Senators. Without a vote on the question, an Executive Session was held, and then the recess was taken.

At the Senate evening session numerous efforts were made to get up private bills, but the regular order, the uSndry Civil Appropriation bill was insited upon. through, but we regret nothing about it so Additional appproriations, amounting to nearly much as that Dickens had not an opportunity a million of dollars were agreed to. Mr. Ramsey's Belgian Cable bill was rejected. An amendment of Mr. Sawyer, to pay Internal Revenue officials appointed in the South by Secretary McCulloch just after the close of the Rebellion, was discussed at length, and finally agreed to. An item of \$225,000 was added to build a pier and breakwater in the Delaware Bay, and \$15,000 for new furni-ture for the Executive Mansion. The bill was then passed. The Deficiency bill, the last of the appropriation bills, will be proceeded with to-morrow. Messrs. Wilson, Cameron, and Warner were appointed a Conference Committee on the Army Appropriation bill. The Senate adjourned shortly after midnight.

The session of the House-to-day, was extremely noisy, and the proceedings considerably muddled. Mr. Diekey reported back the Army Appropriation bill, and a Con mittee of Conference was offered. From the debate it is evident that it will be as difficult to effect a settlement of the points at issue in this bill as it is with the Indian bill. The House is almost unanimous in its determina tion to secure a proper reduction of the army, and the Senate is just as determined the other way. The Conference report on the Funding bill was debated in the House for two hours, and finally rected by a majority of eleven. The opposition to the bill came from the West and South, and was directed principally against the seventh section. Great objection was expressed against having three rates of interest, on the ground that the bonds of the higher interest would be absorbed by the old banks, in exchange for their six per cent bonds on deposit, which would leave to the new banks to be organized under the Currency bill recently passed only the 44 and 4 per cent bonds, thus making at unfair discrimination in favor of the old banks. The bill was recommitted for the purpose of securing a new con There is no apprehension of a failure of the bill. It will be perfected to-morrow, and finally passed. After the Funding bill was disposed of, the remainder of the time was consumed principally in fillbustering, so as to prevent the consideration of any of the numerous bills on the Speaker's table, containing so many little jobs which are usually kept back until near resort of American Free-Traders, as it seems the close of the session, and then smuggled through to be the final hope of their representative | The Western and Southern men made a desperate at tempt to get up the Apportionment bill, but were unsuc-

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee, to-day, postponed nearly all the measures before them until next session. Among them is the treaty for the lease of the Bay of Samana. The President desired action on this matter, and some of the friends of it may attempt to call it up, but Mr. Sumner and Mr. Schurz will resist it, and owing to the short time still remaining, and the amount of business to be disposed of, there is very little hope of anything being done. The only appointment before them was Mr. Gohram of Michigan, Minister to the Hague, and they agreed to report him favorably. They have been expecting several foreign nominations for some days, but it is understood that the President is disposed to wait until Congress has adjourned before he makes them.

The Indian Appropriation bill is still hanging in the Conference Committee. Another effort will be made to-morrow to come to some agreement. The House conferees are of opinion that the Senate will yield sooner than that the bill should fail.

Secretary Fish stated to-day that there had not been received at the State Department any dispatches rela tive to the impending war in Europe, but that he was daily expecting intelligence both from Paris and Madrid. Secretary Fish does not think the quarrel will come to blows. The Legations of the French and Spanish Governments here were visited to-day by members of the press; but, although advices were being constantly re-ceived, nothing could be obtained of public interest.

The sudden death of Rear-Admiral Dahlgren, which took place this morning at his residence at the Navy Yard, was a sad surprise to every one. He was apparently well and hearty yesterday, and during the day visited the Navy Department and the White House. He complained last evening of not feeling well and also this morning, but ate breakfast with his family and was not considered really ill until about nine o'clock. Mrs. Dahlgren had medical aid soon summoned but in an hour from the time of the attack the Admiral was dead. Mrs. Gen. Sherman, a warm friend of the family, was sent for, and arrived just after the Admi ral died. During the day, the President, Secretaries of War and the Navy, Gen. Sherman, Vice-Admiral Porter, and a number of naval officers, visited the late residence of the deceased. The British Minister also called at the residence to offer condolence to the bereaved family. Work was stopped at the Navy-Yard to-day.

The Solicitor-General, an officer created by the new law establishing a Department of Justice, is regarded as of such importance that the President may not make an appointment during the present session of Congress, as the new Attorney-General, whose recommendations will be regarded in this case, has not had opportunity to examine the qualifications of the applicants, who are North ern men generally, with whom Mr. Akerman is not familiar. The Attorney-General decides that the President can make the appointment during the recess of Congress. Gen. Grant says the Solicitor-General must be given to the West, and it is barely possible he may make the nom-

inations before Congress adjourns.

Senator Lewis had an interview with the President today, in reterence to the bill removing the disabilities from some 2,000 Virginians, and a number of others in the various Southern States. Senator Lewis urged its passage by the House, and asked the President for his influence in the matter. The President expressed himself as warmly in favor of the bill, and said he would do all in his power to have the House pass it. The Senate has al-

ready adopted the bill. The Secretary of War has ordered 300 recruits to Sioux City to reënforce the regiments there, so as to be able to meet the Indians if they should make their appearance in that quarter.

Officers in command of the posts along the frontier have been in the habit of preventing all kinds of fure from being brought to the East by traders, on account of small-pox among the Indian tribes, and the fear that said furs, etc., were infected with the disease. The Secretary of War has issued the following order: "When